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W Y M O N D H A M   U R B A N   D I S T R I C T

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A N N U A L   R E P O R T

for the year

1 9 5 5

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of the

M E D I C A L   O F F I C E R   O F   H E A L T H

together with the

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of the

S A N I T A R Y   I N S P E C T O R .

W. E. Holmes,  
Local Health Office,  
Riverside Road,  
NORWICH.

R. F. Hudson,  
Council Offices,  
Middleton Street,  
WYMONDHAM.



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## THE URBAN DISTRICT OF WYMONDHAM.

The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health,  
together with the Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1955.

### I. Introduction.

1956 is the centenary of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, for it was in May 1856 - nine years after the appointment of the first medical officer of health - that the London Medical Officers of Health formed a Metropolitan Association.

The object of the Society was, and is, "to promote the advancement of health in every respect". In its early days it was concerned mainly with statistical recording, with the battle against infectious disease, and the development of environmental sanitation. Later in the century came the control of food, milk, and water supplies and the isolation and treatment of persons suffering from infectious disease.

The beginning of the present century saw a new phase of activity - the rise of personal health: the medical officer of health became responsible for the organisation of personal services such as midwifery, school medical inspection, maternal care and infant welfare.

Today the health services embrace a wide field covering almost every aspect of the health of man, physical and mental, in relation to the society in which he lives.

The estimated population of Wymondham Urban District in 1955 was 5,770. The birth-rate was 15.0, and the death rate 13.0. There was one infant death.

Dysentery and poliomyelitis were of importance in the infectious disease record for the year. There were very few minor infectious diseases.

There has been considerable public interest in the introduction of a vaccine for protection against poliomyelitis. At the time of writing this Report, the first group of Wymondham children have been immunised.

The Norwich Mass Radiography Unit visited Wymondham and carried out a survey in November.

Under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954, a housing survey was completed and action began with regard to the programme of closing or demolition of sub-standard houses. The introduction of group-dwellings for the elderly with a warden's house contained within the group was a notable feature of the year.

Of particular interest was the completion of the new treatment plant at the headworks of the water supply embodying the "Permutit" process of water softening.

The Ministry of Health introduced new Food Hygiene Regulations in order to raise the standard of cleanliness of food delivered to the public and thus reduce the increasing risk of food poisoning and dysentery.

## II. Administration.

Mr. R.F. Hudson, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., a copy of whose Report for 1955 is appended, continued duty as Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor to your Council throughout the year, assisted by Mr. D.E. Coldham, C.S.I.B. Clerical assistance for your Medical Officer of Health was carried out by the Senior Clerk and staff at the Central Health Office, Norwich

## III. Legislation.

The most important public health legislation was the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

These Regulations lay down requirements in respect of:

1. The cleanliness of food premises and stalls, etc. and of apparatus and equipment.
2. The hygienic handling of food.
3. The cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and of their clothing, and the action to be taken where they suffer from, or are carriers of, certain infections.
4. The construction of food premises, the repair and maintenance of food premises, stalls, vehicles, etc., and the facilities to be provided.
5. The temperature at which certain foods that are particularly liable to transmit disease are to be kept in food premises.



#### IV. Vital Statistics

##### (a) Population.

The Registrar General estimates the population of Wymondham Urban District at 5,770 compared with 5,730 in 1954.

##### (b) Births

There were 87 live births recorded during the year: 45 boys and 42 girls. There were two still births and two illegitimate births. The crude birth rate was, therefore, 15.0 per 1,000 of the resident population.

##### (c) Deaths

There were 75 deaths (31 male and 44 female deaths) compared with 57 in 1954. The crude death rate was, therefore, 13.0 compared with 9.9 in 1954. The number of deaths was not exceptionally high in comparison with the number of annual deaths during the past five years; the increase over 1954 was in the category which embraces the commonest cause of death, i.e. diseases of the heart and circulatory system.

##### (d) Comparability Factor.

The comparability factor makes an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. Furthermore, with regard to births the ratio of the national to the local fertility index has to be taken into account. The important factor in the fertility index is the number of women aged 18-44 years in the population as a whole.

The comparability factor as supplied by the Registrar General for births in Wymondham U.D. is 1.07. When the actual birth-rate of Wymondham U.D. is multiplied by this factor the resulting birth-rate can fairly be compared with that of England and Wales. The adjusted birth-rate for Wymondham U.D. thus becomes 16.0, compared with 15.0 for England and Wales. In the same way, by using a comparability factor of .84, the adjusted death rate becomes 10.9 compared with 11.7 for England and Wales.

##### (e) Infant Mortality.

There was one infant death in 1955 and the infant mortality rate (deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births) was therefore 11.4.

There were two still births. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 24.9 and was the lowest ever recorded. During the past seven years there have been only ten deaths of infants out of 577 births, in the Wymondham district, and most, if not all, of these were due to congenital deformities or other causes impossible to prevent. This is a very satisfactory record.

(f) Expectation of Life (England and Wales)

In 1841 the expectation of life, at birth, was 40 years for boys and 42 years for girls; in 1910 the figures were, respectively, 52 and 55. In 1954 the expectation of life rose to 68 years for boys and 73 for girls.

V. Infectious Diseases.

(a) Seventy-seven cases of infectious diseases were notified by general practitioners during 1955 compared with 378 in 1954. Sixty-six of the notifications were dysentery.

(b) Whooping-cough immunisation of infants (often combined with diphtheria immunisation) continues to be practised. In the early months of life the degree of protection afforded by whooping-cough immunisation is uncertain and is therefore postponed until the fifth to the eighth month of life. Unfortunately it is in the first six months of life that this disease is most dangerous. In England and Wales in 1954, 68.3% of deaths from whooping-cough were in those under 12 months of age, the majority of these in the first six months of life. The whole question of the protection afforded by whooping-cough vaccine is still under investigation by the Medical Research Council.

There were only four notifications of whooping-cough in Wymondham U.D. in 1955, the lowest incidence for a number of years.

(c) Diphtheria.

In England and Wales the incidence of diphtheria remained much the same in 1955 as in 1954. There were 161 notifications and 11 deaths. It must be remembered, of course, that there were 18,500 cases as recently as 1945 with 722 deaths.

The object of the immunisation campaign remains the same; to secure immunisation of not less than 75% of babies before their first birthday. At the present time the percentage of infants immunised (in England and Wales) is only half this figure, i.e. 36% in 1954 and 38.4% in the first half of 1955.

However, it is satisfactory to know that in Area 5 (Diss, Wymondham, Loddon, and Depwade districts), 463 children under five years of age were immunised and the births for the year were 577.



(d) Poliomyelitis

Five cases were notified, two of which showed slight paralysis. Four of the cases were in the 5 - 9 age group and one in the 3 - 4 age group. Four of the cases occurred during the month of October (three over one week-end) and one case late in November. All children affected were associates either in school or in play. All recovered completely.

Special precautions included the closing of the infants' school, Sunday school, and the local Saturday cinema entertainment for children.

At the time of writing this report the first immunisations for the prevention of poliomyelitis are taking place. There have been 172 requests from Wymondham parents for inoculation of their children but owing to the limited supply of vaccine it has been possible to inoculate 27 children only.

Commenting on poliomyelitis in his annual report for 1954, the Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, writes as follows:

"It is a disease whose capacity to arouse dread bears little relation to its frequency and fatality. The 1,300-odd cases of poliomyelitis associated with paralysis and 134 deaths which occurred in a total population of some 4½ million last year should be compared with the 13,500 cases of diphtheria and the 722 deaths which occurred from that disease as recently as 1945. Poliomyelitis has undoubtedly become associated in the public mind with paralyses of limbs and bodies, and of the use of iron lungs in dire respiratory emergencies. But though thus seeing poliomyelitis in this country in its proper perspective, one cannot regard it lightly. One must always remember the grim experience of Denmark, upon which country, out of a clear sky, an epidemic descended in 1952 causing 5,676 cases of which 2,450 were paralytic and 262 fatal"

(e) Vaccination.

The vaccination rate for Area 5 in 1955 was 62 per cent. In Wymondham U.D. area vaccinations were 50 per cent. In 1954 the infant vaccination rate for England and Wales was 34.5 per cent. The ideal rate is a 75 per cent vaccination of infants.

(f) Dysentery.

During the autumn bacillary dysentery of the Sonne type appeared in epidemic form. Sixty-six cases were notified and there were probably many mild unreported cases.

Fortunately the disease is usually mild and the duration short, but it is highly infectious and very difficult to eradicate.

Epidemiological evidence suggests that Sonne dysentery is largely transmitted directly from person to person and not by contaminated food. Moreover the spread of infection is maintained by human symptomless excretors of the organism who are in no way inconvenienced by the presence of the bacillus in the intestinal tract. The detection of symptomless excretors causes much inconvenience to the public and considerable field and laboratory work; but it has to be done in order to check the spread of infection.

The greatest weapon in the avoidance of spread is scrupulous personal hygiene. This involves cleanliness of body and clothing and, above all, thorough washing of the hands after each visit to the toilet. Written instructions on precautions to be taken are issued to families in which cases occur and food handlers who are suspected or proved carriers are excluded from work.

In 1954 there were 31,858 notified cases of dysentery in England and Wales - the highest annual figure on record and one and a half times that of 1953. Nearly three-quarters of the notifications relate to children under 15 years of age.

(g) Tuberculosis.

It is satisfactory to note that no new cases of tuberculosis were detected by the Norwich Mass Radiography Unit out of 1,243 X-ray examinations, when it visited Wymondham in November. Only two new cases were notified during the year.

At Wymondham Secondary Modern School 23 school-leavers out of 81 gave evidence, by a positive skin test, of having had a tubercular infection (slight or otherwise) at some period in their lives. These children and the members of their families were invited (through the medium of the local Health Visitor) to an X-ray examination by the Mass Radiography Unit. The response was good and of the 17 pupils and 43 relatives examined none showed any evidence of tubercular infection.

It was intended to vaccinate with B.C.G. "negative reactors" to the skin test but the presence of poliomyelitis in the town and school made it inadvisable to carry out this procedure.

Details of the X-ray survey referred to above are as follows:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total.</u>
No. of Miniature X-Ray Examinations	639	604	1,243
No. of cases Pulmonary T.B. found:			
(a) Active Cases	-	-	-
(b) Inactive Post Primary Lesions	-	1	1
(c) Previously diagnosed cases	1	-	1
Among other diseases discovered were:-			
Asthma	1		
Cardiovascular Lesions -			
Acquired	2		



Family contacts of cases are X-rayed (unless consent is withheld) and B.C.G. vaccination is offered to those contacts who show no natural immunity to the disease. A Health Visitor from the County Tuberculosis Clinic investigates the living conditions of all reported cases and your Medical Officer of Health takes action, where necessary, for re-housing.

In England and Wales mortality from tuberculosis has fallen by 64 per cent for the six-year period ending 1954. But the decline in notifications of lung tuberculosis has been only 14% since 1949. However, notifications of non-respiratory tuberculosis have declined by about fifty per cent since 1942.

## VI. Cancer.

There were 13 deaths from cancer during 1955 and this represented 17.3% of the total deaths. There were 15 deaths in 1954. There were 3 deaths from Cancer of the lung, compared with none in 1954.

The upward trend of both male and female deaths from cancer of the lung continues at a steady pace from year to year.

In 1954 there was an increase of 2,171 deaths from cancer over the 1953 figure in England and Wales. Of these deaths (2,171) those ascribed to cancer of the lung in males accounted for rather more than one half. In 1954 the sex ratio of male to female deaths from cancer of the lung was 6.2 to 1. In 1925 it was 1.9 to 1.

While there is no conclusive evidence that heavy smoking (more than 25 cigarettes a day or the equivalent in pipe tobacco) causes cancer of the lung, yet the statistical evidence which is extensive and detailed permits a connection between smoking and lung cancer as a reasonable interpretation. No other interpretation has so far been put forward which fits or explains the observed facts. It is not known to what extent air pollution plays a part (if any) in increasing the risk of lung cancer. It is, however, a fact that the death rate from lung cancer in Greater London is twice that of the rural districts of England and Wales. If a common factor like air pollution was a cause of lung cancer one would expect a close relationship between the incidence of lung cancer in both sexes. This, however, is not the case: the excess mortality amongst men compared with women is even greater in the larger towns.

What proportion of heavy smokers die of lung cancer? Statistically speaking, if all the members of a cricket team were aged 25 years and all smoked 25 to 50 cigarettes a day then one of them might be expected to die of lung cancer before reaching the age of 75.

## VII. Housing.

Your Council is to be congratulated on your ready acceptance of the scheme for providing grouped dwellings, with warden's house incorporated for elderly people; and on the prompt action taken to have this scheme put into effect. At the time of writing this report the work has been completed and the warden selected has care of the welfare of the occupants of nineteen bungalows, seven having been added to an existing group of twelve.

The Housing Survey under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, was completed during the year leaving the way clear for action regarding irreparable sub-standard houses.

Twelve new housing units were completed by your Council during the year, eight flats and four bungalows. There are now 550 Council houses and just over 300 of these are post war - an excellent record.

The application list for council housing (mid year 1956) now stands at 46 live applications for bungalows and 76 for houses and flats. During 1955, fifteen houses were built by private enterprise.

## VIII. Water Supplies.

A new treatment plant, incorporating the "Base Exchange" method of water softening was installed during the year. Automatic chlorination ensures a very pure supply. Bacteriological and chemical tests made throughout the year gave satisfactory results.

An extension to the reticulation was carried out to serve new buildings at Chapel Lane.

The extension of the town water supply to Spooner Row was approved in 1955 and work is in progress at the time of writing this report.

## IX. Sewage Disposal.

The sewage disposal works for the Town is seriously overcrowded and is now working at more than twice the capacity for which it was designed. Action regarding this matter has been taken by your Council and it is hoped that an approved scheme for extension will materialise in the near future.

Note. Items contained within section VI, VIII & IX are reported on in greater detail by your Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector in his (appended) Report.

## X. Health Education.

"Public Health Administration, in these days, has for its sphere the health of man living in society; its object therefore is to promote and preserve his health by teaching him the principles and practice of healthy and wise living;

to protect him from unnecessary and available hazards which may weaken and disable his body and mind or bring him to early and untimely death, and to endeavour to ensure that his later years may not be without some measure of richness, vigour and usefulness" (Annual Report, Ministry of Health, 1954)

The most important and avoidable hazard of all is the communicable disease conveyed from man to man as the result of poor personal hygiene. Food poisoning and dysentery continue to show a high incidence in England and Wales; the chain of cases continues because some individuals are not scrupulously clean in their personal habits. The simple act of hand-washing can prevent many a communicable disease from spreading. Indeed many infections could be avoided if a very simple rule was observed - the same rule that governs good conduct in society; keep your mouth shut and your hands clean.

XI. In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman, the Clerk of the Council, and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement and for the enthusiastic and efficient help given me by the Sanitary Inspectors and Council staff, and by the clerical staff at the Local Health Office, Norwich.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

*J. E. H. Jones*





# WYMONDHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	10,950
Estimated Resident Population	5,770
Rateable Value	£25,644
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£99

Table 2 LIVE BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	43	42	85
Illegitimate	2	-	2
Totals	45	42	87

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated  
Resident Population:

Wymondham Urban District ..... 15.0  
Area 5 ..... 14.3

Table 3 STILL BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total
Legimate	-	2	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	-	2	2

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births

Wymondham Urban District ..... 22.4  
Area 5 ..... 20.8

Table 4 DEATHS (all ages)

Male	Female	Total
31	44	75

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated  
Resident Population

Wymondham Urban District ..... 13.0  
Area 5 ..... 11.8

Table 5 INFANT MORTALITY (Deaths of infants under one year)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	-	1	1

Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births

Wymondham Urban District ..... 11.4  
Area 5 ..... 19.0

Note: Area 5 comprises Depwade & Loddon R.D's. and Wymondham & Diss U.D's.

Table 6 CAUSE OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR. - Wymondham U.D.

Cause	Male	Female	Total
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	-	1	1

Table 7 CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar-General) - Wymondham U.D.

Cause	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	-	1
2. Tuberculosis. Other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	1	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	-	3
12. Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	1	7	8
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	6	10
18. Coronary disease, angina	6	10	16
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	4
20. Other heart diseases	8	6	14
21. Other circulatory diseases	-	2	2
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	-	1	1
24. Bronchitis	1	-	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	1	5	6
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	1	-	1
35. Suicide	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Total	31	44	75



Table 8. NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1955.  
(According to age groups)

Wymondham U.D.	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	1	1	1
1 and under 5	1	1	1
5 " " 10	1	1	1
10 " " 20	1	1	1
20 " " 30	1	1	1
30 " " 40	1	1	1
40 " " 50	1	1	1
50 " " 60	3	3	6
60 " " 70	8	10	18
70 " " 80	10	17	27
80 " " 90	6	9	15
90 " " 100	2	2	4
100 and over	1	1	1
Total	31	44	75

Table 9. SUMMARY OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
<u>Live Births(per 1,000 pop)</u>	(87)	(97)	(80)	(80)	(90)	(56)	(87)
Wymondham Urban District	15.6	17.2	14.1	14.2	15.8	9.7	15.0
Area 5	14.5	14.9	15.4	15.6	14.3	13.4	14.3
England & Wales	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0
<u>Still Births (per 1,000 total births)</u>	(2)	(4)	(5)	(Nil)	(1)	(Nil)	(2)
Wymondham Urban District	22.5	39.6	58.8	0.0	10.9	0.0	22.4
Area 5	27.0	23.0	26.8	28.0	17.1	26.0	20.8
England & Wales	(Not published)			22.6	22.4	24.0	23.1
<u>Crude Deaths (per 1,000 pop)</u>	(71)	(62)	(84)	(81)	(65)	(57)	(57)
Wymondham Urban District	12.7	11.0	14.8	14.4	11.4	9.9	13.0
Area 5	13.3	12.1	14.0	12.6	10.9	11.6	11.8
England & Wales	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7
<u>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</u>	(1)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(Nil)	(1)
Wymondham Urban District	11.4	10.3	50.0	12.5	22.2	0.0	11.4
Area 5	21.0	14.5	27.5	28.8	34.8	7.1	19.0
England & Wales	32.0	29.8	29.6	27.0	26.8	25.5	24.9

Note: The numbers in brackets are the actual numbers for Wymondham UD

Table 10. NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)  
(ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS) - Wymondham Urban District.

	Under 1	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	Over 25	Total
Measles	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	4
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Poliomyelitis:								
Paralytic	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Non-Paralytic	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Dysentery (Sonne)	-	11	3	29	4	4	15	66
Totals	-	12	6	34	4	4	17	77

Table 11. INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1955 (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) - Wymondham Urban District.

	Quarters				Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Measles	-	1	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	1	2	1	-	4
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1
Poliomyelitis(Paralytic)	-	-	-	2	2
"    (Non-paralytic)	-	-	-	3	3
Dysentery (Sonne)	12	40	6	8	66
Totals	13	43	7	14	77

Table 12. INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
DURING LAST FIVE YEARS - Wymondham U.D.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Scarlet Fever	9	15	9	2	-
Measles	3	48	12	314	1
Whooping Cough	35	8	78	49	4
Pneumonia	2	6	5	2	1
Infective Jaundice	1	-	1	1	-
Erysipelas	5	-	-	1	-
Dysentery	-	1	-	4	66
Food Poisoning	1	4	-	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	1	2	-
Weill's Disease	-	-	-	1	-
Malaria (contracted abroad)	-	1	-	-	-
Psittacosis	-	-	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	-	1	2	-	2
Non-paralytic	1	2	-	-	3
Totals	58	86	109	378	77

Table 13. TUBERCULOSIS (Details of New Cases during 1955)  
Wymondham Urban District

Age Period	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-4				
5-14				
15-22				
23-34	-	1	-	-
35-44				
45-54				
55 and over	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	1	-	-

Table 14. TUBERCULOSIS (NUMBER OF CASES ON T.B. REGISTER as at 31.12.55)  
Wymondham Urban District.

	Males	Females	Total.
Pulmonary	15	9	24
Non-Pulmonary	5	10	15
Total.	20	19	39.

Table 15. DETAILS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR LAST FIVE YEARS.  
Wymondham Urban District.

		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Pulmonary	Male	-	3	-	-	1
	Female	1	3	1	1	1
Non-Pulmonary	Male	2	2	-	-	-
	Female	1	1	1	1	-
Total		4	9	2	2	2
Area 5	Total	36	43	24	23	13

Table 16. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following is the number of notifications of primary and booster injections received during the last six years in respect of Area 5.

	Primary Injections.			Booster Injections.		TOTAL.
	Under 1	Total Under 5	Age 5-14	Under 5	Age 5-14	
1955	283	463	86	45	251	845
1954	237	486	171	26	983	1,666
1953		493	392	36	1,855	2,776
1952		371	95	15	598	1,070
1951		460	70	9	178	717
1950		437	100	6	447	1,040



Table 17. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Vaccination of children (under five years of age) during the years 1951 to 1955 resident in the District and Area 5, are shown in the following table.

	Wymondham U.D.					Area 5				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Number of live births registered	80	80	90	56	87	617	623	574	560	577
Number of vaccinations recorded (0 - 4 years)	81	48	44	57	44	496	315	391	375	361
Percentage vaccinated	100	60	48	100	50	80	50	68	67	62

Table 18. DEATHS DUE TO CANCER - Wymondham Urban District

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Number of deaths	10	13	10	15	14	8	15	13
Percentage of total deaths	14.0	18.3	16.1	17.8	17.2	12.5	26.3	17.3

Table 19. DEATHS DUE TO CANCER - Area 5.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Number of deaths	83	82	84	86	82	74	87	73
Percentage of total deaths	16.9	16.8	17.3	15.3	16.3	16.9	18.5	15.2

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR 1955.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Symondham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector for the year ended 31st. December, 1955.

STAFF.

Your Sanitary Inspector holds in addition the appointments of Highway Surveyor, Building Surveyor and Petroleum Inspector and has the services of an additional Sanitary Inspector and a male clerk.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance.

The return set out hereunder was submitted to the Ministry of Housing & Local Government during 1955, and shows your Council's proposals made under Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Total number of permanent dwellings in the local authority's area - 2,054.

Part 1. The total problem.

- |     |  |     |     |     |     |      |
|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (1) | Estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation within the meaning of section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and suitable for action under section 11 or section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 151. |
| (2) | Period in years which the Council thinks necessary for securing the demolition of all houses in (1).   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7.   |

Part 2. Orders already made, etc.

- |     |  |     |     |     |     |      |
|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (3) | Number of houses in (1) in clearance areas and already covered by operative clearance or compulsory purchase orders or owned by the local authority                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (4) | Number of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders have been submitted to the Ministry but have not yet become operative. |     |     |     |     | Nil. |

Part 3. Action in the first five years.

- |     |   |     |     |     |     |      |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (5) | Number of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders are to be made or which are to be purchased by agreement within the five years  |     |     |     |     | Nil. |
| (6) | Number of houses which are to be included in clearance areas still to be declared and which within the five years will be owned by the local authority or will have been included in a clearance order or a compulsory purchase order submitted to the Minister | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30.  |
| (7) | Number of houses under (3), (4), (5) and (6) to be patched (if necessary) and retained within the five years under section 2 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, for temporary accommodation  | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (8) | Number of houses under (3), (4), (5) and (6) to be demolished in the five years...  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30.  |
| (9) | Number of houses (including those already comprised in operative demolition orders) to be demolished in the five years as a result of action under section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936..  |     |     |     |     | 95.  |

-----  
At the close of the year your Council had selected 19 units of habitation from the Slum Clearance List for the appropriate action to be taken during 1956.

Number of undertakings given by owners and accepted by Council to carry out works to make houses fit for habitation	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of houses made fit	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of houses demolished	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of informal notices served	...	...	...	12.
Number of informal notices complied with	...	...	...	10.

#### Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Number of Statutory notices served	...	...	...	5.
Number of Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	4.
Number of informal notices served	...	...	...	49.
Number of informal notices complied with	...	...	...	40.

(The Statutory notice shown as outstanding in the last annual report was not complied with and the Council finally had the work carried out in accordance with section 275 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

The following improvements and repairs have been carried out after formal and informal action.

Pailclosets converted to waterclosets	...	18.
New sinks provided	...	16.
Houses provided with bathrooms	...	16.
Roofs repaired	...	3.
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	...	3.
Plaster works to walls repaired	...	7.
Eaves gutters overhauled	...	2.
Windows repaired or renewed	...	10.
Doors repaired	...	2.
Fireplaces renewed or repaired	...	7.
Floors repaired or renewed	...	2.
Closets repaired or renewed	...	6.
New foodstores provided	...	11.
New drains provided	...	4.
Septic tanks provided	...	11.
External walls repaired	...	6.
Hard gullies renewed or repaired	...	4.
Piped water supply provided	...	11.
Vaults converted to pails	...	2.
Wells repaired	...	3.
Drains cleaned or repaired	...	7.
New dustbins provided	...	17.

#### New Housing Progress.

During the year 27 dwellings were completed and occupied, 12 built by the Council and 15 by private enterprise.

The position with regard to post-war housing at the end of the year under review was that a grand total of 404 units of habitation had been completed and occupied, 15 temporary and 394 permanent dwellings built by the Council and 95 by private enterprise. The dwellings built by the Council are made up as follows:-

11	four bedroom houses.
145	three bedroom houses.
30	two bedroom flats) in Duplex houses.
30	one bedroom flats)
20	two bedroom flats
4	one bedroom flats
36	two bedroom bungalows
16	one bedroom bungalows
15	two bedroom temporary bungalows
2	shops with flats above.



<u>4-Bedroom Accommodation.</u>	<u>3-Bedroom Accommodation.</u>	<u>2-Bedroom Accommodation.</u>	<u>1-Bedroom Accommodation.</u>
11.	145.	103.	50.

The whole of these dwellings have separate bathrooms with fixed baths and lavatory basins and domestic hot water systems.

#### Pre-war Housing.

For the information of the Council details of pre-war housing are set out below:-

<u>Four Bedroom Accommodation.</u>		<u>3-Bedroom Accommodation.</u>	<u>2-Bedroom Accommodation.</u>
<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Flats.</u>		
4.	4.	227. =	12. ø

= Includes Manor House, Bridewell Street.

ø Includes "Rose Cottage", Pople Street and house occupied by Mr. Platten which had one bedroom converted into a bathroom.

Manor House, Bridewell Street, has bath and lavatory basin in a separate room with domestic hot water system.

One 3-bedroom house has bath and lavatory basin in separate room with gas water heater.

One 3-bedroom house has fixed bath in bedroom but no hot water arrangements.

One 2-bedroom house has bath and lavatory basin in separate room with domestic hot water system.

Eighteen 3-bedroom houses have a fixed bath in a separate room with no method of water heating.

Twenty four 3-bedroom houses have a fixed bath in the kitchen with no hot water laid on.

#### Total Housing Accommodation in the District.

At 31st. December, 1955, the total number of dwellings in the Urban District was 1,978, including 89 dwellings occupied in connection with a business, i.e. shops, licensed premises and hotels.

The total number of dwellings owned by the Council was 556 which is equivalent to 28.1%.

#### Housing Act, 1949.

##### Grants for modernising and improving Housing Accommodation.

Work was completed during the year on improving and modernising eleven houses, in accordance with plans and specifications approved by your Council. In each case the owner received a grant in accordance with the terms and conditions of the above Act.

This Act received the Royal Assent on the 3rd. July, 1949, and between that date and the beginning of the year under review only five dwellings were improved with the assistance of Grant. It appears, therefore, that the Act is becoming better known to the general public and that owners of property are beginning to realise the benefits to their tenants and themselves by bringing the dwellings up to the standard required.

At the 31st. December, 1955, work had, therefore, been completed in connection with 16 dwellings and the total amount advanced by way of grants was £3,300 giving an average grant per dwelling of £206.

Work was in hand at the close of the year on the improvement of a further eight houses under the Act.

#### Grouped Homes for Old People.

In February, 1955, your Council gave consideration to a scheme adopted by the Norfolk County Council for the provision of "Grouped Homes for Old People". Schemes would consist of groups of from 12 to 18 dwellings arranged around a house or bungalow occupied by a warden and his wife. Communal rooms would form part of the warden's accommodation. The warden and his wife would give supervision and assistance in time of illness or difficulty and would be

responsible for the management of the communal rooms. The object was to reduce the demand for residential accommodation in County homes and hostels by making it possible for old people to occupy their own homes as long as possible, with a measure of supervision and assistance.

It had just previously been decided to build a further eight bungalows for old people at Standley Court, which would bring the number of such dwellings on this site to twenty, but having regard to the proposals of the County Council it was decided to pursue the possibilities of incorporating a warden's unit in the scheme.

A scheme was prepared by the Council's Architect and at the close of the year the work of building was in hand.

(The bungalows were ready for occupation in May, 1956, and the official opening was performed by the Chairman of the County Council, Col. Sir Bartle Edwards, on the 9th. July, 1956).

#### Private Development.

People wishing to build for themselves have been finding it increasingly difficult to find suitable sites with public services within a reasonable distance.

Your Council had been aware of this position for some time and a first step was taken when the sewer and water mains were extended in Chapel Lane. This made available for building purposes land with a frontage to Chapel Lane of 320 feet.

At about the same time your Council purchased by agreement 3.150 acres of land off the Norwich Road, with the object of laying it out as a housing estate and selling the plots for private enterprise building. In order to make provision for a road with access from the Norwich Road a further strip of land (0.095 acres), adjacent to the latter road, was required and it was necessary to make a Compulsory Purchase Order in order to acquire the same. This unfortunately delayed the scheme for several months.

A scheme was prepared allowing for 15 building plots with frontage to a new road and with foul and storm water sewers laid on to the site. Arrangements were also made for the public services, water, gas and electricity, to be made available. It was agreed to offer the plots for sale at prices to cover the cost of land and site works (roads, sewers, piping ditch and fencing). The plots should be available for building during 1956.

#### Demand for new houses.

The register of applications for Council houses from persons residing or working in the Urban District showed 161 live applications at 31st. December, 1955. The details of these applications are set out below along with the figures for the previous three years for comparison.

	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1954.</u>	<u>1955.</u>
Childless families.	37.	31.	44.	51. =
Families with 1 child.	39.	37.	32.	24.
Families with 2 or more children.	32.	26.	30.	33.
Old people requiring bungalows.	41.	47.	49.	53.
Totals:	149.	141.	155.	161.

= This figure includes 17 applications from single persons.



Overcrowding.

	<u>Housing Act</u> <u>Standard.</u>	<u>Bedroom</u> <u>Standard.</u>
Cases remaining on register 31.12.54.	2.	7.
Cases reported 1.1.55 - 31.12.55.	-	9.
Cases abated 1.1.55 - 31.12.55		
(a) By action of Local Authority.	-	-
(b) Otherwise.	1.	2.
Total remaining at 31.12.55.	1.	14.

Dirty and Verminous Premises.

<u>Bed bugs.</u>	Number of visits of inspection.	Nil.
	Number of rooms fumigated.	Nil.
<u>Fleas.</u>	Number of visits of inspection.	Nil.
	Number of houses fumigated.	Nil.
<u>Dirty Houses.</u>	Number of visits of inspection.	2.
	Number of houses cleansed.	1.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There is no camping problem in the Urban District. The few caravans in the area are controlled by the issue of licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

WATER SUPPLY.

(a) Town Supply.

There is a piped water supply in the urban part of the district with pumping station situate at Wicklowood in the Rural District of Forehoe and Henstead. The undertaking is owned by the Wyamondham Urban District Council.

The Headworks comprise five 12" boreholes each 300 feet in depth, equipped with submersible pumps.

There are between 13 and 14 miles of mains with diameters of from 3" to 9", serving about 2/3rds. of the total population of the Urban District.

The only extension to the mains during the year under review was 134 yards of 3" main in Chapel Lane to serve land which had been made available for private development.

The result of a chemical analysis of a sample of water taken at the headworks is set out on folio 11.

Nine samples were taken from the mains for bacteriological examination and in each case the result was the same, viz:-

"This sample is satisfactory".

(b) Treatment Plant.

The installation of the Base Exchange Treatment Plant was completed by Messrs. Permutit in July, 1955.

The capacity of the plant per regeneration allows for 101,800 gallons of raw water with a hardness of 26.2°E to be reduced to zero and giving an output of 139,000 gallons of blended water with a residual hardness of 7°E.

The maximum softened flow is rated at 20,000 gallons per hour and the consumption of salt per regeneration 804 lb. or 5.8 lb. per thousand gallons of blended water.

The initial working results of the plant did not conform to this specification and premature regenerations when controlled by an automatic hardness tester were frequent.

Adjustments to the plant have since been made which have improved its working efficiency but further minor alterations would appear to be necessary.



Coupled with the installation of the base exchange softening plant provision was also made for chlorination by an automatic gas type instrument operating in phase with the pumps and providing, from the dosage to be applied immediately beyond the main aerator at the inlet to the reservoir.

(d) Extension of mains to Spooner Row.

The Council was authorised in August, 1955, to place on order the materials for this work and to proceed with the preparation of contract documents with a view to the invitation of tenders in January or February, 1956.

By following the route set out in my last report it will be necessary to lay approximately 1,250 yards of 6", 5,000 yards of 4" and 3,500 yards of 3" diameter mains.

The Council has since decided to use asbestos cement pipes and from tenders received early in 1956 it is noted the work is to be carried out at a cost of £14,385. 0. 11d.

(e) Other Supplies.

Simple chlorination of the shallow wells serving three small Council housing estates at Spooner Row and Sutton (12, 6 and 4 houses respectively) was continued during the year. Wells serving two private houses were also treated with "chloros" and a high standard of bacteriological purity maintained.

Summary of Water Officer's weekly reports for the year ended 31st. December, 1955.

Gallons pumped during year (Total)	80,628,220.
" part softened by Lime Soda process	42,136,000.
" softened by Ion.	26,395,300.
Water pumped during change of plant (i.e. crude water).	2,104,000.

Water pumped for processing purposes:

Blending water	9,050,000 gallons.
Rinsing water	522,500 "
Washing water	385,000 "
Prolonged wash.	35,420 "

Lime and/or salt used for softening purposes:

Lime - 9 tons 5 cwt. 2 stone. Salt - 112 tons.

New Connections:

Main to stopcock - 29. Stopcock to premises - 38.  
Meters installed on premises - 4.

Consumption:

Parish of Hingham	12,568,680 gallons.
Wymondham alone consumed	67,625,760 "
Average daily consumption of Hingham	34,435 "
Average daily consumption of Wymondham	185,276 "

New consumers:

Building Supplies - 23. Domestic - 43.  
Trade - 7.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The system of sewerage in the Town is a partially separate system. It was originally intended that it should be a separate system but a considerable quantity of storm water now finds its way into the foul sewers.

The sewage disposal works are situated on the Dereham Road near the railway. The works were constructed in 1933 to deal with an average dry weather flow of 72,000 gallons and the present dry weather flow is approximately 180,000 gallons. The plant is at present badly overloaded.

Negotiations with the Norfolk County Council for the future maintenance of the two systems of drainage proved more protracted than at first anticipated but the position has been confirmed whereby the cost of maintenance of the old drainage works, including the brick arch sewers now principally used for road

drainage with outfalls to the river, will be shared by the Highway Authority and District Council leaving the District Council directly responsible for the modern foul drainage scheme with outfall to sewage disposal works.

The County Public Health Committee has since approved the Council's scheme for the modernising and improvement of the sewage disposal works at an estimated cost of £44,000, and agree that in the event of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government making a contribution towards the expense incurred by the Council under Section 1 of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, a contribution will be made by the County Council under Section 2 of the Act.

The sewerage system was extended during the year under review in the Chapel Lane area. The work consisted of laying 284 yards of 6" diameter glazed stone-ware pipes in Chapel Lane and 140 yards of similar pipes through the fields linking up with the main outfall sewer from the Town. The building of six new manholes also formed part of the scheme.

The sewer was designed to serve 10 existing houses in Chapel Lane with cesspool drainage and seven new building plots on the north-east side of Chapel Lane and one building plot on the south-west side of the road. To date only two of the 10 existing houses have been connected to the new sewer.

There was no serious trouble on the sewerage system during the year.

The small sewage disposal plant at Spooner Row functioned satisfactorily during the year. There were two or three complaints of smell from railway employees, but I think this is confined to a brief period at fortnightly intervals when the tank is emptied.

Your Council has no scheme in operation for the emptying of cesspools in the district. Arrangements are made with the adjoining Rural District Council to empty cesspools when necessary, the owners of the properties concerned paying the Rural District Council direct for the service.

#### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The collection of household refuse is carried out by direct labour. One motor vehicle, a 7 cubic yard "Karrier", and 2 men are employed on the work which consists of emptying weekly:-

118 pailclosets )	figures as at 31st.
1416 dustbins )	December, 1955.

Of the 118 pailclosets emptied by your workmen 51 are in slum clearance properties and 25 are in properties where a sewer is not available.

A scheme is in operation whereby your Council supplies a closet set, free of cost, where an owner agrees to carry out the work of closet conversion.

Trade refuse is also collected from a number of business premises for which service the owners are charged 6d. in the £ of the rateable value of the premises.

The scavenging area was slightly extended during the year in the Cavick locality to include 9 additional properties. A fortnightly collection of tins was made available.

The scavenging area is now as follows:-

Norwich Road - as far as the "Old Oak" Public House;  
Browick Road - as far as the Council houses;  
Silfield Road - as far as Colls Farm;  
London Road - including the two cottages near Longfields House;  
Cavick Road - as far as Johnsons Farm, and  
To the North of the Town, Tuttles Lane is roughly the limit of collection.

#### SALVAGE.

The salvage of tins and light metal from the refuse tip has been carried out during the year and at the close a total of 7 tons, 10 cwt. 3 qts. had been recovered and sold.

Waste paper from shops, etc. realised a total of 3 tons 3 cwts. during the same period.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Regular visits of inspection have been made to food premises of all types and improvements have been effected to some as a result of informal action.



Details of the food shops in the district are as follows:-

Butchers shops.	8.
Grocers shops.	25.
Catering establishments.	7.
Fishmongers shops.	5.
Greengrocers shops.	5.
Licensed premises.	23.
Bakehouses.	4.

#### Bakehouses.

The bakehouse referred to in the last report is now closed.

#### Slaughter Houses and Butchers Shops.

Two slaughter houses in the district are licensed for slaughtering for home consumption. Both were licensed from 1st. July, 1954, at cessation of central control by the Ministry of Food.

#### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known).	299.	-	1.	11.	823.
Number inspected.	299.	-	1.	11.	823.
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned.	13.	-	-	-	4.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis & cysticerci.	4.3	-	-	-	.48
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	1.	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	10.	-	-	-	22.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	3.6	-	-	-	2.6
Cysticercosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

#### Other Foods Condemned.

Corned Beef	...	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Hindquarter Pork...	...	25 lbs.
" Beef...	...	5 lbs.
Minced Beef	...	16 lbs.
Dabs & Cod Fillets.	...	1 Box.
Pork Sausages	...	2 lbs.
Luncheon Meat	...	4 lbs.

All food surrendered was disposed of at the Council's refuse tip.

#### Milk.

Since the declaration of a specified area by the Minister under powers conferred on him by Sections 19 and 23 of the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, it has become necessary for all retailers in the Urban District to be licensed to retail by your Council.



Two dealers in the district are licensed to sell "Pasteurised" and "Tuberculin Tested" milk.

Two dealers from outside the area have supplementary licences to sell "Pasteurised" and "Tuberculin Tested".

One dealer from outside the area has a supplementary licence to sell "Pasteurised" only.

Premises registered under Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

Manufacture of sausages, etc.	...	8.
Manufacture of ice-cream...	...	Nil.
Sale of ice-cream	...	21.

#### FACTORIES.

The following table gives details of the number of factories in the district together with notices served to remedy defects found in the course of inspections of the various factories.

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>No. on Register.</u>	<u>Inspections made.</u>	<u>Notices Served.</u>
Factories with mechanical power.	51.	57.	3.
Factories without mechanical power.	11.	28.	-
Total:	62.	85.	3.

Number of cases in which defects were found:-

<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>	<u>Referred</u>	
			<u>to H.M.I.</u>	<u>by H.M.I.</u>
Want of cleanliness.	3.	3.	-	-
Inadequate ventilation.	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding.	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:				
(a) Insufficient.	2.	1.	-	2.
(b) Unsuitable.	1.	1.	-	1.
Totals:	6.	5.	-	3.

#### RODENT CONTROL.

The position with regard to rodent control remains the same as last year.

One of the Council's employees, a trained rodent operative, continues to give part-time to this service.

Set out overleaf is a copy of the report made to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the performance of the Council's functions under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	Type of property.				(5) Agricultural.
	(1) L. A.	(2) Dwelling houses.	(3) Business.	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3).	
1. Number of properties in L.A.'s District.	8.	1809.	230.	2047.	71.
2. Number of properties inspected as result of:-					
(a) Notification.	-	21.	4.	25.	-
(b) Survey under Act.	6.	820.	24.	858.	20.
(c) Otherwise.	-	468.	93.	561.	36.
3. Number of properties inspected under (2) which were found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats (Major)	5.	5.	3.	13.	-
(a) Rats (Minor)	1.	139.	1.	141.	-
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice (Minor)	-	1.	1.	2.	-
4. Number of infested properties under (3) treated by the L. A.	6.	145.	5.	156.	-
5. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
6. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	25.	-	25.	-

I have the honour to be  
Your obedient Servant,

R.F. HUDSON,

C.R.S.I., N.S.I.A.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Sample received from the Wymondham Urban District Council.

Marked: Wymondham Public Supply from pumping main of Wymondham  
waterworks.

Appearance when received: Clear. Small greeny-yellow deposit.

Nature of deposit: Sand and iron particles.

Colour: Yellowy.

Odour: Earthy.

Reaction: Neutral.

Taste: Satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Ammoniacal nitrogen:	0.07
Albuminoid nitrogen:	0.02
Nitrate nitrogen:	Nil.
Nitrite nitrogen:	0.004
Chlorine as chlorides:	20.0

Opinion: The organic quality of this water is very good and the analysis as a whole differs but slightly from that of November, 1952. As on that occasion, a trace of iron was present, giving the water a slight yellowish colour, and a few particles of fine sand were also present in the sample. This water is, in our opinion, free from pollution and fit for drinking purposes.



